

FOR

To FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*
When broad awake, the finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
To FORECAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand;
scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,
But while he thought to steal the fingle ten,
The king was silly finger'd from the deck! *Shak. Hen. VI.*
He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and pre-
determination of the gods. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from forecast.] One who contrives be-
forehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part
where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the
floor by a bulk-head: that part of the forecastle which is aloft,
and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants
have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-
rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had
been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHOSEN. *partic.* [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.

FORECITED. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above.

Graves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in
that forfeited passage is continued. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade. *Carew.*

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of re-
demption.

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the
ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

To FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [fore and design.] To plan before-
hand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals
and plants, have been foreseen and foredesigned by the wife
Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To FOREDO. *v. a.* [from fore and do, not fore.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making
happy.

Befeeching him, if either falves or oils,
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fa. Qu.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had foredone. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

This doth betoken,
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman moans,
All with weary talk foredone. *Shakespeare.*

To FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To predestinate; to
determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove. *Dryd. Æn.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statemen oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREEND. *n. f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

In the fore-end of it, which was towards him, grew a small
green branch of palm; and when the wife man had taken it
into his boat, it opened of itself, and there were found in it
a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in
any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our
forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the
Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hook.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence
their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to
understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some forefather grief; mine is not so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

FOR

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my forefathers joints? *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Our great forefathers
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have
been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy
what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had
they been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epist. i.*

To FOREFEIND. *v. a.* [fore and defend.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'n's forefend! I would not kill thy soul. *Shaksp.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [fore and finger.] The finger next to the
thumb; the index.

An agate-fstone
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with
her forefinger. *Peachment on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls
and Britons; and some upon the forefinger. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FOREFOOT. *n. f.* plur. *forefoet.* [fore and foot.] The anterior
foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give. *Shak. Hen. V.*

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his fore-
foot. *2 Mac. iii. 25.*

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making
the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near fore-
foot, which I finish. *Peachment on Drawing.*

To FOREGO. *v. a.* [for and go.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may forego. *Spenser, Sen. 4. v.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so
still, he having already neither foregiven nor foregone any
thing thereby unto them, but having received something from
them. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone;
And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good
thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to fore-
go meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker, b. v.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego?

So good, so noble, and so true a matter? *Shaksp. H. VIII.*

Let us not forego
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milt. Pa. Lof.*

This argument might prevail with you to forego a little
of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Jew. Dedic.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,
has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they
see nothing in it, for which they should forego a present enjoy-
ment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from fore and go.]

By our remembrances of days foregone,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shak.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years foregone,
and when his people were increased, he built the city of
Enoch. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left what has been said of the differences between true and
apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a sense, reflect
upon the two foregoing objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation
pleases. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the
foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual.
Addison's Spectator, N° 465.

In the foregoing part of this work I promised further proofs.
Woodward's Natural History.

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstacy of love,
Whose violent property forgoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FOREGOER. *n. f.* [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our foregoers. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

FOREGROUND. *n. f.* [fore and ground.] The part of the field
or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can sublist on the foreground of the
picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally
be placed upon that which is backward, the light being uni-
versal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [fore and hand.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The finew and the forehead of our host. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *adj.* A thing done too soon.

You'll say the did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the forehead sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [from fore and hand.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early
and forehanded care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to re-
deem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast,
bravely forehanded: mark but the cleanness of his shapen too.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.

FOREHEAD. *n. f.* [fore and head.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward
to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's forehead, when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her forehead rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; au-
dacity.

A man of confidence pretheth forward upon every appear-
ance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his manage-
ment or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails
by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent
in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they
can have the forehead to apply. *Swift's Prebiterian Plea.*

FOREHOLDING. *n. f.* [fore and hold.] Predictions; ominous
accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with
the fancy of omens, forebodings, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

FOREIGN. *adj.* [foreign, French; forane, Spanish, from foris,
Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestic.

Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. *Milt.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are
commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domes-
tick and foreign writers. *Atterbury's Sermon, Pref.*

The parties and divisions among us may several ways
bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our
united force would secure us against all the attempts of a
foreign enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 34.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation.
It is often used with to; but more properly with from.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language foreign to my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures, that we
have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the
body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not foreign from some people's thoughts.
Swift on the Sacramental Test.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not flick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still, which to grieve'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea
out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Phillips.*

FOREIGNER. *n. f.* [from foreign.] A man that comes from
another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son:
Refuse your ancient care. *Dryd. Æn.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch;
but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are
all foreigners. *Addison's Freeholder.*

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all foreigners. *Addison's Freeholder.*

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Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a
greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects. *Swift.*

FOREIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of
relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from en-
deavouring to let me right. *Locke.*

To FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* [fore and imagine.] To conceive
or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a foreimagined possibility in that
behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

To FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* [fore and judge.] To judge before-
hand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [fore and know.] To have precience
of; to foresee.

We foreknew that the sun will rise and set, that all men
born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring
shall come; after the Spring, Summer and harvest; yet is not
our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go
into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew.
Dryden's Iliad.

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?

Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from foreknow.] Possible to be known
before they happen.

It is